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SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

COPYING MACHINE

CLAIM

In a copying machine for copying a document, wherein said copying machine has a document copying inhibition information reading means for reading a specific document copying inhibition information previously added to said document in which copying is inhibited, and a copying inhibition means for inhibiting a copying of said document by a document copying inhibition information.

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE INVENTION

APPLIED FIELD IN INDUSTRIES

The present invention relates to a copying machine which does not copy a document to which a document copying inhibition information is previously added.

PRIOR ART

Conventionally, as for a confidential document, a distribution list of the confidential document is clarified, a number is given to the confidential document, its total amount is controlled, and its management is instructed to each section described in the distribution list. However, even if these actions are taken, it is clear that it is not impossible to copy the confidential document if one tries to copy it. In order to prevent this, a copying inhibition method is proposed to make a paper for the document (distribution document) of a special paper. If one copies this document, the document is changed to black by heat or light due to the optical system for exposure of a copying machine.

Moreover, in a copying machine disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 2-52384(1990), a document is determined whether or not it is a document such as a bank bill or securities on which copying is inhibited, and if it is a copying inhibited document, the copying thereof is prevented.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

In the above-described method of copying inhibition, the confidential document has to be made of a special paper if copying thereof is inhibited. Therefore, the cost thereof becomes considerably high. Further, it cannot be read again because the confidential document is changed into black when the confidential document is copied.

Moreover, in the above-described copying machine, as for a copying inhibited document such as a bank bill, the copying machine determines it as a copying inhibited document, and its copying is prevented. However, as for a confidential document or the like, the

copying machine does not determines it as a copying inhibited document and copies it.

An object of the present invention is to provide a copying machine in which the above-described disadvantages have been improved, wherein by previously adding a specific document copying inhibition information to a document such as a confidential document which one would like to inhibit to copy, its copying is impossible and the cost of a copying inhibition document can be reduced while a document is not changed into black when one intends to copy it.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

In order to achieve the above-described object, in a copying machine for copying a document, the present invention has a means 1 for reading a specific document copying inhibition information which has been previously added to a copying inhibited document as shown in Fig. 1, and a means 2 for inhibiting the copying of the document according to the document copying inhibition information obtained from the means 1.

FUNCTION

A specific document copying inhibition information which is added to a copying inhibited document is read by the document copying inhibition information reading means 1, and the copying inhibition means 2 inhibits the copying of the document according to the document copying inhibition information obtained from the reading means 1.

EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 2 schematically shows an embodiment of the present

invention.

When a switch for printing is pushed, after a photoconductor drum 11 is rotated and driven by a main motor and uniformly charged by a corona discharger for sensitization 12, an optical image of a document on a platen is exposed by an exposure means, an electrostatic latent image is formed, and an area where no image is formed on the photoconductor drum 11 is erased by an eraser 13. Next, the electrostatic latent image on the photoconductor drum 11 is developed to a visible image by a color development device 14 with color toners or by a black development device 15 with black toners, and the charges are erased by an eraser 16 positioned before transfer point. On the other hand, a transfer paper P is supplied from a paper supply device to resist rollers which sends it so as to be matched with the visible image on the photoconductor drum 11. The image on the transfer paper P is fixed by a fixing device, and after the visible image on the photoconductor drum 11 is transferred by a corona discharger for transfer 17 and separated from the photoconductor drum 11 by another corona discharger for separation 18 and by a separating nail 19, the transfer paper P is discharged to the outside of the copying machine as a copied paper. Moreover, after the transferred paper is separated, the remaining toners on the photoconductor drum 11 are cleaned by a cleaner having a cleaning brush 20 and a cleaning blade 21, and the remaining charges are erased by the eraser lamp 22 for the preparation of a next copying operation. The copying operation is successively repeated according to the number of copy papers set by means of an operational panel.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, in the above-described exposure means, a document 24 are placed on a transparent platen 23 by setting an end

and the center thereof along a document scale 25, and a plate 26 covers it from above. During a copying operation, image exposure of the document 24 is performed by moving a scanner containing a light source 27 and mirrors 28, 29 forward and scanning the document 24 on the platen 23 while illuminating it by the light source for exposure 27. Its reflected light image irradiates onto the photoconductor drum 11 via an optical system such as the mirrors 28, 29. Then the scanner is moved In the above-described scanner, a photo-sensor 30 for detecting the document width, a photosensor 31 for detecting the density of document, a photosensor 32 for detecting the length of document are mounted to the scanner, and these photo-sensors 30, 31 and 32 irradiate lights on the document 24 and the plate 26 via the platen 23 while these photosensors are moved forward as similarly to the optical system such as the mirrors 28, 29 and receive their reflected lights. On the platen 23, a document of a various size is placed along the guide center, and the photosensor 31 detects the density of the document 24 while scanning the center portion of the document 24. The photosensor 30 for detecting the width of document scans the document of a size equal to or larger than a predetermined size and detects the width, and the photosensor 32 for detecting the length of document 32 scans the central portion of the document 24 and detects the length.

Fig. 8 shows a control circuit of the present embodiment. A control section 33 is configured by employing a microcomputer, and incorporates detecting signals from the above-described photosensors 30, 31 and 32 and signals from a switch for printing in the operational panel 34, an operational switch such as ten-keys for setting the number of copying and so forth via an interface 35. The control section 33

determines the size of the document 24 by determining the width and length of the document 24 by detecting signals from the photosensors 30 and 32 and controls the eraser 13 via the interface 35 so that the photoconductor drum 11 is erased to match with the size of the document 24. A signal for detecting the density of document shown in Fig. 7 (a) obtained from the photosensor 31 for detecting the density of document is converted to a bi-level value as shown in Fig. 7 (b) by the interface 35, the control section 33 incorporates the signal for detecting the density obtained from the interface 35 at the predetermined timing of t₁ to t₂, and performs a variety of controls based on the signal for detecting the density. As shown in Fig. 5, the timing t_1 , t_2 is, for example, a timing that the photosensor 31 for detecting density of document detects the density from the portion D1 corresponding to a tip of the document 25 to the portion D₂ apart by the predetermined distance L from the portion D_1 . The control section 33 controls the respective display devices of the operational panel 34 via the interface 35 and makes them perform a variety of display and controls a main motor 36 and a heater 37 of the fixing device via an AC drive circuit 41. Moreover, the control section 33 controls the corona discharger 12 for sensitization, the corona discharger 17 for transfer, and the corona discharger 18 for separation via a high voltage driver 35, and further controls a resist crutch 39, a paper supply device 40, developing devices 14 and 15, the eraser lamp 16 prior to transfer and so forth via drivers 10. Now, the main motor 36 drives the photoconductor drum 11 and the transfer paper carrier system and so forth, the resist crutch 39 performs the contact and separation between the resist rollers and its drive source. The paper supply device 40 has a plurality of paper supply cassettes.

a paper supply cassette, transfer papers of a size selected by the operational panel 34 or of the size selected according to the size of the document 24 by the control section 33 are set. One of the cassettes is selected by the control section 33, and a transfer paper is supplied from the selected cassette to the resist rollers. The control section 33 performs the above-described controls similarly to the conventional one to carry out the copying operation as described above.

In the present embodiment, a specific document copying inhibition information F, which is generally different from an image information in an original document, has been previously added to a document on which copying is inhibited (hereinafter referred to as a copying inhibition document), and the copying of a copying inhibition document is not performed. The copying inhibition document is prepared, for example, by using a special paper in which a specific document copying inhibition information F has been added. The specific document copying inhibition information F is, for example, a combination of characters which means a confidential information and a specified bar codes, as shown in Fig. 9, a combination of characters which means inhibition of copying, as shown in Fig. 10, or a combination of characters which means inhibition of reproduction and a specified bar code, as shown in Fig. 11. Alternatively, a copying inhibition document may be prepared by adding a specific document copying inhibition information F to a confidential document or the like later with a stamp having information of the document copying inhibition information F on a predetermined position of the confidential document. The document copying inhibition information F is added at both ends in the transverse direction (document scanning direction) or at both ends in the longitudinal

direction, and it is detected by the photosensor 31 for detecting the density of document, as shown in Fig. 13 wherein a document is placed on the platen 23 in the longitudinal or transverse direction. It should be noted that the document copying inhibition information F may be added only at both ends in the transverse direction as shown in Fig. 12 if the document is placed only in the transverse direction.

Although a signal obtained from the photosensor 31 for detecting the density of document changes in correspondence to the density of the document 24 as shown in Fig. 6, the control section 33 determines whether or not a bar code of the document copying inhibition information F is added to the document 24 by checking a signal obtained from the photosensor 31.

When a conventional document 24 in which the document copying inhibition information F is not added is placed on the platen 23 and the switch for printing in the operational panel 34 is pushed, the control section 33 recognizes there is no bar code of the document copying inhibition information F in a signal obtained from the photosensor 31 for detecting the density of document as described above. Therefore, the control section 33 allows the copying machine repeatedly and successively to perform the copying of the document 24 only by the number of papers set by the ten-keys of the operational panel 34. When a copying inhibition document 24 in which the document copying inhibition information F is added is placed on the platen 23, if the switch for printing of the operational panel 34 is pushed, although the control section 33 allows the copying machine to start the copying operation as described above, by a printing signal obtained from the switch for printing as shown in Fig. 14. However, the control section 33 detects

the bar code of the document copying inhibition information F by a signal obtained from the photosensor 31 for detecting the density of document, and if the detection of this bar code is performed prior to the supplying of transfer paper, it interrupts the copying operation and displays on the display device in the operational panel 34 that the document is a copying inhibition document. For example, as shown in Fig. 15, a segment display device for displaying the number of copies in the operational panel 34 displays "U9". In this case, the control section 33 keeps the copying inhibition state until the copying inhibition release switch is pushed, or it releases the copying inhibition state by exchanging the document according to a signal obtained from the switch for the detection of a document on the platen 23. Moreover, the control section 33 makes the corona discharger 17 for transfer remain to be turned off as it is if the bar code of the document copying inhibition information F is detected after the transfer paper is supplied, before the tip of the transfer paper reaches to the visible image transfer position at which the visible image is transferred by the corona discharger 17 for transfer 17 and before the corona discharger 17 is turned on, after the transfer paper is carried and discharged by rotating the main motor 36 continuously, the control section 33 makes the copying machine stop the copying operation and makes the display device of the operational panel 34 display that the document is a copying inhibition document. In this case, since the corona discharger 17 for transfer remains turned-off, the visible image is not transferred from the photoconductor drum 11 onto the transfer paper, and the as-received white paper is discharged. As a result, the copying operation is not performed. If the barcode of the document copying inhibition information F is detected after it reaches to the visible image

transfer position, and if the barcode is detected while the visible image is transferred to a long transfer paper by the corona discharger 17 for transfer, or after the visible image is transferred to a short transfer paper, the control section 33 interrupts the copying operation, and a jam of the transfer paper occurs by stopping the main motor 36 immediately to stop the machine. Then, it makes the display device of the operational panel 34 display that a jam happens and that the document is a copying inhibition document. In this case, as to the transfer paper, the carriage is stopped during the transfer of the visible image or during the fixing process, so that the copying operation is not performed.

It should be noted that the above-described embodiment is an embodiment of an analogue copying machine. However, the present invention can be also similarly applied to a digital copying machine. Moreover, in the above-described embodiment, the exposure means may read a document with a document reading device, to convert the read signal electrically/optically with an electrical/optical conversion means, and to expose the photoconductor drum 11. Moreover, as to the above-described document copying inhibition information F, a different data may be used.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION

As described above, according to the present invention, a copying machine for copying a document has a document copying inhibition information reading means for reading a specific document copying inhibition information previously added to a copying inhibited document, and a copying inhibition means for inhibiting a copying of the document by the document copying inhibition information obtained from this

document copying inhibition information reading means. Therefore, copying of the document can be inhibited by previously adding the specific document copying inhibition information to the document whose copying should be inhibited. Further, the copying can be inhibited without using a special paper for a copying inhibition document such as the confidential document, if one intends to copy the document, the document can be maintained not to change its color, and the cost of the copying inhibited document can be reduced as well.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of the present invention; Fig. 2 is a sectional view schematically of an embodiment of the present invention; Fig. 3 is a diagram for illustrating the same embodiment; Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a portion of the same copying machine; Fig. 5 is a diagram of a range of detection of the density of a document in the same embodiment; Fig. 6 is a waveform graphical presentation of an example of output signal waveform of photosensor for detecting density of document; Figs. 7 (a), (b) are diagrams of waveforms of an example of output signal waveform and its binary valued waveform of the same photosensor for detecting density of document; Fig. 8 is a block diagram of a control circuit in the same embodiment; Figs. 9 through 11 are diagrams of each example of a document copying inhibition information; Figs. 12 and 13 are diagrams fo each example of positions to be added of a document copying inhibition information; Fig. 14 is a flowchart of a part of a flow of the control section in the above-described embodiment; Fig. 15 is a diagram of a display state that the document is a copying inhibition document in the above-described embodiment.

1.....MANUSCRIPT COPYING INHIBITION INFORMATION READING MEANS, 2.....COPYING INHIBITION MEANS.

Agent: Toru Kabayama (and another)

Fig. 1

- 1. COPYING INHIBITION INFORMATION READING MEANS
- 2. COPYING INHIBITION MEANS

Fig. 6

- 3. VOLTAGE
- 4. TIP OF MANUSCRIPT
- 5. TIME

Fig. 9

CONFIDENTIAL

Fig. 10

6. COPYING STRICTLY INHIBITED

Fig. 11

7. REPRODUCTION STRICTLY INHIBITED

Fig. 8

- 1. DETECTION OF WIDTH OF DOCUMENR
- 2. DETECTION OF CONCENTRATION OF DOCUMENR
- 3. DETECTION OF LENGTH OF DOCUMENT
- 4. ERASER
- 5. OPERATIONAL PANEL
- 6. INTERFACE
- 7. CONTROL SECTION
- 8. AC DRIVER CIRCUIT

- 9. HIGH VOLTAGE DRIVER CIRCUIT
- 10. DRIVER
- 11. MAIN MOTOR
- 12. HEATER
- 13. PAPER SUPPLY DEVICE
- 14. DEVELOPING DEVICE

Fig. 14

- 15. PRINT SWITCH
- 16. INITIATION OF COPYING OPERATION
- 17. IS THERE INHIBITION SIGNAL F?
- 18. PRIOR TO PAPER SUPPLY?
- 19. INTERRUPTION OF COPYING OPERATION
- 20. LIGHTING OF COPYING INHIBITION DISPLAY
- 21. BEFORE TRANSFER?
- 22. STOP OF MACHINE DRIVER
- 23. INTERRUPTION OF COPYING OPERATION
- 24. LIGHTING OF JAM DISPLAY
- 25. LIGHTING OF COPYING INHIBITION DISPLAY
- 26. CORONA DISCHARGER FOR TRANSFER REMAINED AFTER TURNED OFF
- 27. CARRIAGE AND DISCHARGE OF TRANSFER PAPER
- 28. STOP OF COPYING OPERATION
- 29. LIGHTING OF COPYING INHIBITION DISPLAY

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明 粗 書

発明の名称

拉写幾

特許請求の範囲

原稿を複写する複写機において、複写が禁止された原稿に予め付加されている特定の原稿複写禁止情報を読み取る原稿複写禁止情報読取手段と、この原稿複写禁止情報読取手段からの原稿複写禁止情報により原稿の複写を禁止する複写禁止手段とを備えたことを特徴とする複写機。

発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は予め原稿祖写禁止情報が付加されてい る原稿の複写を行わない複写機に関する。

(従来の技術)

従来、機密書類は配布先を明確にし、ナンバーを付け、その数量を管理し、各配布先にその管理の徹底を促す等の処置が一般的にとられている。 しかし、このような処置がとられていても機密書類を複写機で複写しようとすれば不可能でないこ とは明らかである。これを防止するために、原稿 (配布書類)を特殊な紙とし、この原稿の複写をとれば原稿が複写機の露光用光学系による熱又は光 で黒く変色してしまうようにする複写禁止方法が 提案されている。

また、特開平2-52384号公報には復写機において、原稿の内容が紙幣,有価証券等の複写不可原稿であるか否かを判別し、原稿が複写不可原稿である場合には原稿の複写を防止するようにしたものが記載されている。

(発明が解決しようとする課題)

上記複写禁止方法では機密書類の複写を禁止する場合には機密書類を特殊な紙としなければならないので、コストがかなり高くなり、かつ機密書類を複写すれば機密書類が黒く変色して再度読むことができなくなってしまう。

また、上記複写機では紙幣,有価証券等の複写 不可原稿については複写不可原稿であると判別し てその複写を防止するが、機密書類等の原稿につ いては複写不可原稿でないと判別して複写してし

まう.

本発明は上記欠点を改善し、機密書類等の複写を禁止したい原稿には予め特定の原稿複写禁止情報を付加しておくことによりその複写を行えないようにできて複写禁止原稿のコストを低減できるとともに、原稿を複写しようとしても変色させない複写機を提供することを目的とする。

(課題を解決するための手段)

上記目的を達成するため、本発明は原稿を複写する被写機において、第1回に示すように複写が禁止された原稿に予め付加されている特定の原稿被写禁止情報を読み取る原稿被写禁止情報を読み取る原稿被写禁止情報により原稿の複写を禁止する複写禁止手段2とを備えたものである。

(作用)

複写が禁止された原稿に予め付加されている特定の原稿複写禁止情報が原稿複写禁止情報読取手段1により読み取られ、この原稿複写禁止情報読取手段1からの原稿複写禁止情報により複写禁止

感光体ドラム11は転写紙分離後にクリーニングブラシ20およびクリーニングブレード21を有するクリーニング 装置により残留トナーがクリーニングされ、除電ランプ22により残留電荷が消去されて次の被写動作に備える。このような被写動作が操作部で設定された設定枚数分だけ繰返して連続的に行われる。

第3回及び第4回に示すように上記舞光手段においては透明な原稿台23には原稿24がその先端および中央を原稿スケール25に合わせて載置され、その上から圧板26が被せられる。複写動作時には原稿台23上の原稿24が露光用光源27により照明されてその反射光像がミラー28、29等の光学系を介して感光体ドラム11に照射されるとともに、光源27およびミラー28、29を含むスキャナが往動して原稿24の走査が行われることで原稿24の画像露光が行われ、その後スキャナが復動する。上記スキャナには原稿幅検知用フォトセンサ30、原稿過度検知用フォトセンサ31、原稿長さ検知用フォトセンサ30、3

手段2が原稿の複写を禁止する。

〔寒旋例〕

第2回は本発明の一実施例の概略を示す。

プリントスイッチが押された時には感光体ドラ ム11がメインモータにより回転駆動されて帯電用 コロナ放電器12により一様に布電された後に露光 手段により原稿台上の原稿の光像が露光されて静 電潜像が形成され、イレーサ13により感光体ドラ ムii上の画像非形成領域が除電される。次に、感 光体ドラム11上の静電潜像がカラー現像装置14に よりカラートナーで現象され、あるいは黒黒魚器 15により黒トナーで現像されて頭像となり、転写 前除電ランプ16により除電される。一方、転写紙 Pが給紙装置からレジストローラへ給紙されてレ ジストローラにより感光体ドラム11上の顕像に合 わせて送出され、この転写紙Pは転写用コロナ故 電器17により感光体ドラム11上の頭像が転写され て分離用コロナ放電器18及び分離爪19により窓光 体ドラム!!から分離された後に定着装置で画像が 定着されて被写物として機外に排出される。また。

1.32はミラー28、29等の光学系と同様に往動しながら光を原稿台23を介して原稿24及び圧板26に照射してその反射光を受光する。原稿台23上には各サイズの原稿24が中央基準で截置されるが、原稿24の中央基準で截置されるが、原稿24の中央基準で数型されるが、原稿24の中央を検知する。原稿をを検知する。原稿をとかりまる。

第8回はこの実施例の制御回路を示す.

制御部33はマイクロコンピュータを用いて構成され、上記フォトセンサ30,31,32からの検知信号および操作部34におけるプリントスイッチ・被写 枚数設定用10キー等の操作スイッチからの信号などをインターフェイス35を介して取り込む。 制御部33は原稿幅検知用フォトセンサ30,原稿長さ検知用フォトセンサ32からの検知信号より原稿24の 個及び長さを判定して原稿24のサイズを判断し、イレーサ13を感光体ドラム11が原稿24のサイズに

合わせて除電されるようにインターフェイス35を 介して制御する、原稿遺皮検知用フォトセンサ31 からの第 7 図(a)に示すような濃度検知信号はイ ンターフェイス35で2値化されて第7図(b)に示 すようになり、制御部33はそのインターフェイス 35からの漁寒検知信号を所定のタイミングt。~ tiで取り込んでこの譲渡検知信号により各種の 制御を行う、タイミング t., t.は例えば第5回 に示すように原稿25の先端に相当する部分D.か ら所定の距離しだけ離れている部分Diまでの濃 度を原稿濃度検知用フォトセンサ31が検知するタ イミングである。制御部33はインターフェイス35 を介して操作部34の各表示器を制御して各種の表 示を行わせ、AC駆動回路41を介してメインモー タ36,定首装置のヒータ37を制御する。また、制 御部33は高圧駆動回路35を介して帯電用コロナ放 電器12,転写用コロナ放電器17.分離用コロナ放電 器18を制御し、さらにドライバ10を介してレジス トクラッチ39、給紙装置40、男像装置14.15、転 写前除電ランプ16等を制御する。ここに、メイン

原稿濃度検知用フォトセンサ31からの信号は第 6回に示すように原稿24の濃度に応じて変化するが、制御部33は原稿濃度検知用フォトセンサ31からの信号をチェックして原稿24に原稿被写禁止情報Fのバーコードが付加されているか否かを判断 モータ36は感光体ドラム11や転写紙搬送系のをを変えないがあり、レジストクラッチ39はレジを選40はレジストクラッチ39はレジを選40はないないのを難を行う。給紙より選40は投きのを有し、操作部34により原紙が収収されたサイズの転写紙が収収がある。といる給紙カセットが制御部33により選り、この給紙カセットがも転写紙を切り、この給紙カセットがら転写紙をしばないの。制御部33は以上の制御を行っているが、このように複写動作を行っているがありに複写動に複写動にある。

する.

原務複写禁止情報Fが付加されていない通常の 原稿24が原稿台23上に截置された場合には操作部 34のプリントスイッチが押されると、制御部33は 原稿濃度検知用フォトセンサ31からの信号中に原 稿複写禁止情報Fのバーコードが無いので、前述 のように原稿24の複写を操作部34の10キーで設定 された設定枚数分だけ繰返して連続的に行わせる。 原稿複写禁止情報Fが付加されている複写禁止原 稿24が原稿台23上に載置された場合には操作部34 のプリントスイッチが押されると、制御部33は第 14図に示すようにプリントスイッチからのプリン ト信号により複写動作を上述のように開始させる が、原稿濃度検知用フォトセンサ31からの信号よ り原稿複写禁止情報Fのバーコードを検知し、こ. のパーコードの検知が給紙装置が転写紙を給紙す る前であれば複写動作を中断させて操作部34の表 示器に原稿が複写禁止原稿である旨を表示させる。 例えば第15回に示すように操作部34のコピー枚数 表示用セグメント表示器にむ9の表示を行わせる。

この場合、制御部33は複写禁止状態を複写禁止解 除スイッチが押されるまで継続し、又は原稿台23 上の原稿を検知するスイッチからの信号により原 稿の交換で被写禁止状態を解除する。 また、制御 部33は原稿複写禁止情報Fのバーコードの検知が 転写紙の給紙後で、転写紙の先端が転写用コロナ 放電器17による頭像転写が行われる頭像転写位置 に到達する前であって転写用コロナ放電器17がオ ンされる前であれば転写用コロナ放電器17をオフ のままとし、メインモータ36を継続して回転させ ることにより転写紙の搬送,排出を行わせた後に 複写動作を停止させて操作部34の表示器に原稿が 複写禁止原稿である旨を表示させる。この場合、 転写紙は転写用コロナ放電器1.7がオフのままであ るから、感光体ドラム11から顕像が転写されず、 白紙のまま排出されて複写動作は結果的に行われ ないことになる。制御部33は原稿複写禁止情報F のパーコードの検知が顕像転写位置に到達した後 で、転写用コロナ放電器17による長い転写紙に対 する顕像の転写中又は短い転写紙に対する顕像の

報読取手段からの原稿複写禁止情報により原稿複写禁止情報により原稿複写禁止者の原稿複写禁止を願えたのの存金を禁止すべき原稿には予め符を無ないできる。しないのののののではないできるとともに、原稿を複写しようにできる。

図面の簡単な説明

 転写後であれば即時にメインモータ36を停止させ て機械を停止させることで被写動作を中断させて 転写紙のジャムを発生させ、操作部34の表示器に ジャム表示および原稿が被写禁止原稿である。后の 表示を行わせる。この場合、転写紙は頭魚の転写 中又は定着中に幾送が停止されることになり、 結 果的に複写動作が行われないことになる。

なお、上記実施例はアナログ複写機の例である が、本発明はデジタル複写機にも同様に適用する ことができる。また、上記実施例において、露光 手段は原稿読取装置で原稿を読み取り、その読取 信号を電気・光変換手段で電気・光変換して感光 ドラム11に露光するようにしてもよい。また、上 記原稿複写禁止情報Fは他のデータを用いるよう にしてもよい。

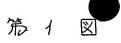
〔発明の効果〕

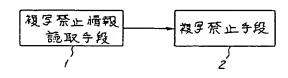
以上のように本発明によれば原稿を復写する複写機において、複写が禁止された原稿に予め付加されている特定の原稿複写禁止情報を読み取る原稿複写禁止情報を読み取る原稿複写禁止情報読取手段と、この原稿複写禁止情

禁止情報の各例を示す図、第12回及び第13回は原稿被写禁止情報の付加位置の各例を示す図、第14回は上記実施例における制御部の処理フローの一部を示すフローチャート、第15回は上記実施例における原稿が複写禁止原稿である旨の表示状態を示す図である。

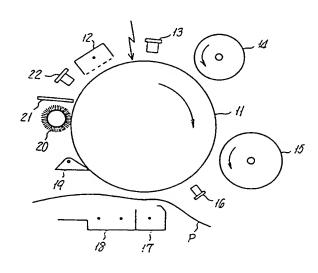
1···原稿被写禁止情報読取手段、2···被写禁止手段。

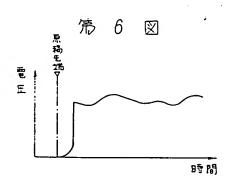
代理人 権山 享(ほか1名)



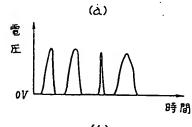


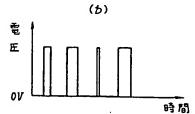
第 2 図

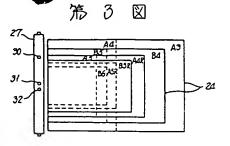


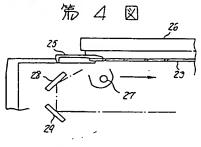




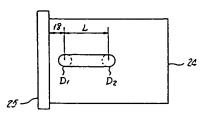








第 5 図

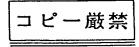


第9図



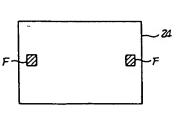
第 10 図

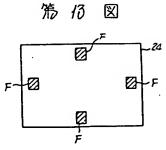
第 11 図



複製厳禁

浩 12 図





第 8 図

